## New York Store

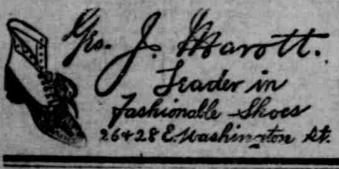
Established 1853.

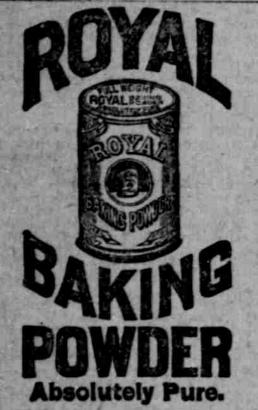
# Oxfords 98c a pair

They are an odd lot of Vici Kid Oxfords, hand turned, made with square and round toes, some patent leather trimmed, some with cloth tops. Sizes 21/2 to 5. Regular prices \$1.50 to \$2.25. Rear Main Floor.

### Pettis Dry Goods Co.

A. E. BUCHANAN, DENTIST. 32 and 33 When Block. Opp. Postoffice.





A cream of tarter baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report. ROYAL BARING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

### ITS WORK DONE.

(Concluded from Fourth Page.) played on his head a hat shaped in the form of a McKinley rooster. The sinking sun at the moment of the wildest secopen western windows and illuminated with its golden flood of color the forest of plumes and standards which rose above the heads of the mass of shouting human bengs. Various parties in the hall produced igantic rattles which augmented the great During the uproar some one on the platform elevated a flag-staff. Perched on the spear was the traditional Napoleonic hat and the appearance of this Mc-Kinley emblem stimulated the crowd to a uder exhibition of lung strength. At 5:45, while a salute of 100 guns from a piece of ar illery outside was still out-thundering the yells of the crowd, Chairman Thurston by a determined effort of voice and gave

brought the convention to order and an-nounced the remainder of the ballot. MADE UNANIMOUS. After speeches by representatives of th defeated candidates, there were urgent calls of "Hanna, Hanna." Hon. M. A Hanna arose and addressed the convention as follows: "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: I am glad that there was one member of this convention who had the intelligence at this late hour to ascertain how this nomination was madeby the people. What feeble efforts I may have contributed to the result I am here to lay the fruits of At at the feet of my party, and upon the altar of my country. (Cheers and cries of 'Good.') I am ready now to take my position in the ranks alongside of my friend, General Henderson, and all other good Republicans from every State and to do the duty of a soldier until next November." (Cheers.)

The convention here called for Quay, but was informed by the chairman that he was

The Cairman-The question now is, "Shall be nomination of William McKinley be nade una mous?" All of you who are in vor of making the nomination of William eKinley unalmous will rise. The convention rose to its feet as one man amid a tumult of applause.
The Chairman-By authority of cention, I declare that William McKinley, f the State of Ohio, is the nominee of the lican party for President of the Unitd States. (Applause.)

It was a quarter after 6 o'clock when nator Lodge made the motion that the Convention proceed to the nominations of Vice President and that speeches be lim-ited to five minutes. There was so little interest in the second place, or so prevant an appetite for dinner that in five minites the gaileries had been deserted by two-thirds of the seat-holders. Samuel essenden, of Connecticut, was recognized ominate Governor Bulkeley, but the convention had exhausted its enthusiasm so that the mention of the name of Bulkeley failed to draw a hand-clap. At the end of five minutes the crowd called "time" sey was reached, when delegates began to and the roll call proceeded until New Jer-

## HOBART NOMINATED.

Mr. Fort Names the Jerseyman for the Vice Presidency. Fort, of Newark. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Hobart was named by Mr. Franklin "Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention-I rise to present to this con-vention the claims of New Jersey to the come because we feel that we can.

for the first time in our history, bring to you a promise that our electoral vote will be cast for your nominees. If you comply with our request this promise will surely be re-deemed. For forty years, through the darkness of a universally triumphant Democracy, the Republicans of New Jersey have maintained their organization and fought as valuantly as if the outcome were to be assured victory. Only twice through all this long period has the sun shone on us. Yet, through all these weary years, we have, like 'Goldsmith's Captive,' felt that Hope, like the gleaming taper's light. Adorns and cheers our way: And still, as darker grows the night,

Emits a brighter ray.

The fulfillment of this hope came in 1894 In that year, for the first time since the can party came .nto existence, we sent to Congress a solid delegation of eight to the United States Senate. We followed this in 1895 by electing a Republican Governor by a majority of 28,000. And in this year of grace we expect to give the Repubean electors a majority of not less than wenty thousand. I come to you, then, today in behalf of a new New Jersey, a po-ntically redeemed and regenerated State. old things have passed away, and, behold, Il things have become new, it is many ong years since New Jersey has received recognition by a national convention.
"When Henry Clay stood for protection in

1844. New Jersey furnished Theodore Fre-linghuysen as his associate. The issue then was the restoration of the tariff and was more nearly like that of to-day than at any other period which I can recall in the Nation's political history. In 1856, when the freedom of man brought the Republican into existence and the great 'Pathwas called to lead. New Jersey furshed for that unequal contest William L. ayton as the vice presidential candidate. then, counting for nothing, we have

a President, a candidate for President and a Vice President; Illinois a President twice wice presidential candidate; Ohio two Presidents and now a candidate for the third time; Tennessee a Vice President, who became President for almost a full

be Republican column for all time. By Union and perpetuate the Constitution, your action to-day you can greatly aid us. Though a mere boy, he enlisted as a private we believe you could not place the vice soldier and, after going through all the presidency in a State more justly entitled more public advantage to hold in the Republican ranks. If the party in any State is and has devoted his industry and abilities to developing the resources of the State. its members to maintain its organization, then the Republicans of New Jersey, in this, the hour of their ascendancy, after long years of bitter defeat, feel that they

cannot come to this convention in vain. APPEAL TO THE SOUTHERNERS. who know, with us, what it is to be overridden by fraud on the ballot box; to be counted out by corruption of officers; to be dominated by an arrogant, unrelenting Democracy. We should have carried our State at every election for the past ten years, if the count had been an honest one. We succeeded in throttling the ballot-box stuffers and imprisoning the corrupt offipardoned in a day to work again their nefarious practices upon an honest people. But, to-day, under ballot reform laws, with an honest count, we know we can win. It has been a long, terrible strife to the goal, but we have reached it unaided or unassisted from without, and we come to-day promising to the ticket here selected the vote of New Jersey, whether you give us the vice presidential candidate or not. We make it no test of our Republicanism that we have a candidate. We have been too long used to fighting for principle for that; but we do say that you can, by granting our request, lighten our burden and make us a confident party, with victory in sight even before the contest begins.
"Will we carry Colorado, Montana and Nevada this year if the Democracy declare for silver at 16 to 1? Let us hope we may. New Jersey has as many electoral votes as those three States together. Will you not make New Jersey sure to take their place in case of need? We have in all these long years of Republicanism been the 'lone star' Democracy State in the North. Our forty years of wandering in the wilderness of De-mocracy are ended. Our Egyptian darkness disappears. We are on the hilltop looking into the promised land. Encourage us as we

"We are proud of our public men. Their Republicanism and love of country has been welded in the furnace of political adversity. That man is a Republican who adheres to the party in a State where there is no hope for the gratification of personal ambitions. There are no camp followers in the minority party of our State. They are all true soldiers in the militant army, doing valiant service without reward, gain, or the hope thereof, from principle only. A true representative of this class of Republicans New Jersey offers you to-day. He is in the prime of life, a never-faltering friend, with qualities of leadership unsurpassed, of ster-ling honesty, of broad mind, of liberal views, wide public information, of great business capacity and, withal, a parliamentarian who would grace the presidency of the Senate of the United States. A native of our State, the son of an humble farmer, he was reared to love of country in sight of the historic field of Monmouth, on which the blood of our ancestors was shed, that the Republic might exist. From a poor boy, unaided and alone, he has risen to his renown among us. In our State we have done for him all that the political condition would permit. He has been Speaker of our Assembly and President of our Senate. He has been the choice for United States Senator of the Republican minority in the Legislature, and had it been in our power to have placed him in the Senate of the United States, he would, long ere this, have been there. His capabilities are such as would prace any position of honor in the Nation grace any position of honor in the Nation. Not for himself, but for our State; not for his ambition, but to give the Nation the highest type of public official, do we come to this convention, by the command of our State, and, in the name of the Republican party of New Jersey, unconquered and un-conquerable, undivided and indivisible, with our united voice speaking for all that counts for good citizenship in our State, and nominate to you for the office of Vice President of the Republic, Garret A. Ho-

bart, of New Jersey. The speech was loudly cheered, the New Yorkers joining with the New Jersey men n the nomination. J. Otis Humphrey, or Illinois, seconded Hobart, and W. K. Allen, of Rhode Island, nominated Gov. Chase

#### HENRY CLAY EVANS. Mr. Randolph Nominates the Tennes-

see Politician. When Tennesse was called Mr. Randolpi presented the name of Henry Clay Evans.

He spoke as follows: "Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention-It has been more than thirty years since any citizen of a State organized as a Confederate State has been presented by either of the great national par-ties for the office of President or Vice President of the government. When the great conflict for the Nation's life was entered on the Republican party had but just assumed control. It became cham-pion of the Union of the States and for preservation of the government under the Constitution. At the close of the conregarded as the special triumph of the Republican party. The people of the States of the South had been in revolt and t was natural that for a time after hosillities had ceased the Republican party other. The one found the great majority of its voters in the States which adhered to the Union, and therefore selected candidates for the Union, and therefore selected candidates for the Union, and Vice President or the Union, and Vice President or the States which adhered the States which adhered to the Union, and therefore selected candidates for the States which adhered to the States which adhered to the States which adhered to the Union, and therefore selected candidates for the Union, and the great majority was to sit the States which adhered to the Union, and therefore selected candidates for the Union and from those States. The Democratic party and been the dominant party in the States of the South for many generations, and the people regarded that party not only as their traditional representives, but as the peculiar exponent of their political views. A solid South in a Democratic column of electoral votes was a necessary ence, and for many years the Reiblican party has entered upon every national contest handicapped with 159 elec-toral votes absolutely certain against its nominee. To overcome this immense vote thus fixed against it has required the car-rying of each of certain doubtful States in the North, and a failure to carry any one of those States, as demonstrated in the defeat of Mr. Blaine in the contest of 1884, meant the election of the Democratic

"To change this condition of affairs rejuires a change of the relations between the people of the Southern States, and the How the Empire State Men Voted on Republican party. To accomplish such a change two things must occur-the people of the South, or a majority of them must be satisfied that their interests are to be promoted by the success of the Republican party, and also that the Republican party s ready and willing to concede to them when members of it and acting with it, equal recognition with the people of the other States in the selection of officers and agents for the administration of the govnment, and the change must be brought bout by obtaining converts from the

"The experience of the last four years of the administration of the national govbrough Democratic officers and agents, has furnished satisfactory proof of the first tion; and a large majority of the ntelligent people of the former solid South are now ready to admit that the principles anounced in the platform just adopted, when honestly administered through caofficers and agents, must result in he building up of a new South, not only in but in industrial developments and in all that goes to make up a happy and "The proof of the other proposition, that

the people of the Southern States who are Republicans and who are honest, worthy and capable, are to be trusted as officers and agents in the administration of the government under like circumstnaces qually with their brothers of other States. and that no invidious discrimination is to be made against them because of their locality. ancestry or past history or affiliations-re-

"Now is the time for the great Republican party to make its first serious effort to build itself up, and put itself in a position of impregnable strength among the people of the South. The Southern States are now its recruiting grounds. The solid South is reliably solid for the Democratic party no longer. Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Missourl and North Carolina have each given unmistakable indications of drifting away and with proper encouragement and suitable recognition, they may safely be placed in the Republican colunn, not only when the result of the election in November is announced, but in future contests as they "Tennessee, the gateway of the South

periodically occur. the great battlefield of the civil war; the State which voted by a large majority against secession wher the question was submitted to its people, the last citizens on the very interesting question: State to join itself to the Con-federate States and the first State to in your life?" return to its loyalty to the Union, now pre-sents you one of its distinguished citizens

President for almost a full term; Indiana | for the second place on its ticket. It is true he is not native born, but he is morehe is a citizen by choice and he comes 1896 should be given to New Jersey; we nominee was born in the great State of have reasons for our opinion. We have ten Pennsylvania; he was raised in the great electoral votes. We have carried the State of Wisconsin. When the President, in the elections of 1893, 1894 and 1895. We in the beginning of the Nation's danger, hope and believe we can keep the State in | called the citizens to arms to preserve the perils of the war, at the end he was honto recognition, or one which it would be of orably discharged from service. He then He has won the friendship, respect and confidence of the people among whom he lives. They have put him in various official positions. He has been alderman and Mayor; member of Congress from his dis-trict and First Assistant Postmaster-gen-eral in the last Republican administration. In every position he has discharged his duty honestly and faithfully and to the satisfaction of the people. After he had thus established himself the people of Ten-nessee nominated him for Governor, and the people at the November election of 1894 gave him a majority of several hundred rotes over his opponent, as shown by the returns made by the officers holding the election. After the election a Democratic Legislature enacted a law for the purpose of contesting it. It is not too much to say that the law was designed to deprive him of the office to which the people had elected him and the same men who, as legislature, passed the law, assumed under the law to pass upon his right to the office. A pretended judicial inquiry was instituted. As a matter of fact it was neither judicial nor fair. The issues were false and the testimony was paralled. mony was garbled. The decision changed the face of the returns. Enough votes were taken from those he had received to give his opponent a majority and to change his election into defeat. The ground of the rejection of the votes was not that they had not been cast nor that the voters were not legal voters, nor that the judges of the election had not been fully satisfied of their right to vote by receiving their vote. All of these facts were admitted; but the decision was put on the grounds that, though the voters had paid their poll tax, and had receipts showing payment, as required by law, such receipts had not been produced before the officers holding the election, and that these officers for that reason had no right to report their votes. Thus a man never elected Governor is now holding office in the State of Tennessee. "The people of Tennessee feel that a great wrong has been done them and they want an opportunity of expressing their public condemnation of the act. They want march over into the political camp of Re-publicanism, there to remain, by giving us eader on the national ticket to go with

an opportunity of showing the confidence they have in the citizen who has thus been defrauded of the office to which they elected him. They believe he is worthy of You know three and a half million volts any office within the gift of the American people. Representing them here, I nom-inate for Vice President of the United States, Henry Clay Evans. Mr. Evans's nomination was seconded by a colored delegate, Smith, of Kentucky, whose effort was loudly cheered. Ex-Congressman Robert M. LaFollette also seconded Evans, rousing enthusiasm by his

prediction that the party would gain in the South all it had lost in the West. Vinginia presented the name of General James A. Walker, the only Republican member of Congress from that State who served in the Confederate army under Stonewall Jackson, who was nominated by D. F. Bailey, of Virginia. A. B. White, of West Virginia, spoke for Hobart.

THE ROLL CALL. The roll call began ten minutes after clock. The adherents of Mr. Evans were very enthusiastic and loudly cheered every vote announced for him. When Pennsylvania cast her sixty-four votes for Hobart his nomination was gained and delegates

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Wisconsin, Reed 1. ton, 2; Depew, 3; Brown, 2; Morton, 1; ab-

Pending the announcement of the vote a resolution was adopted making Chairman form the presidential nominee of his election and Temporary Chairman Fairbanks head of the committee to wait on the Vice President for the same purpose. A resolution was adopted thanking the city of St Louis for fulfilling all its promises in the entertainment of the convention. Before the announcement of the vote had been made there was a rush from the hall. nomination of Hobart was made unanimous. After/the announcement of the members of the committees to wait on the nominees for President and Vice President the convention adjourned at 7:50 p. m.

## NEW YORK DELEGATION.

the Mckinley Roll Call.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The divided vote of would give everything, and so take every-lew York claimed the attention of the thing from his chosen field. I do not think New York claimed the attention of the convention to a great extent on the vote. The regulars had decided that they would compel the anti-Platt men and Morton men to go on record and as soon as the name of the State was called John Raines arose and challenged the vote. Amidst combined cheers and hisses the roll call began. When in continuous labor in the laboratory, with cheers and hisses the roll call began. When the First district was called delegate Walter T. Snydham was absent and Joseph H. Newins, his alternate, attempted to vote for McKinley. Raines immediately objected on the ground that the first alternate on the roll of the district should cast the vote. The Chair held that Mr. Raines was right, but during the debate Augustus Denton. the first alternate, left his seat and made for the door. Abe Gruber saw him and shouted excitedly: "Mr. Chairman, he's sneaking out," but the call did not stop him and he pushed through the crowd to the door, and Nevins voted for McKiniey. When Warner Miller's name was called he answered clearly, "Levi P. Morton." General McCook did the same. When the vote was finished it was found that there were seventeen votes for McKinley. Those who voted for him were: J. H. Newins, First listrict; T. B. Willis and G. H. Roberts, jr., Second; W. B. Atterbury, Third; E. J. Kattenbach, Eighth; C. B. Blist, half a vote, and S. V. R. Congo, half a vote, Tweifth: William Brookfield, Thirteenth: C. H. Collis and Robert J. Vright, Fifteenth; W. H. Robertson and J. G. Pecue, Eighteenth; Thomas W. Bradley, Seventeenth; Albert G. Story, Twenty-fifth; George E. Matthes and W. C. Dudley, Thirty-third; N. N. V. Franchol and Lester V. Stearns, Thirty-fourth.

#### CHAUNCEY BEPEW ESCAPED. Critical Moment in His Life When His Father Held the Gad.

New York Journal. There is at least one moment in every man's life that is indelibly impressed on mind. In some cases this is more true than in others, but he must be a commonplace individual who cannot recall a short period of great joy or sorrow, of danger or perplexity. The Journal secured interviews with many prominent New York

and said: "My life has been replete with can look back with more interest than one from the portion of a State whose people | which occurred when I was a boy. Our have always been loyal to the Union and | father was kindly but strict. He did not the Constitution and who furnished more believe in repeating a request. On one oc-soldiers for the armies of the Union in casion he told me not to eat apples. It proportion to their population than any was at a time when the fruit was unripe, other territory in the United States. Our and there had been a number of cases of cholera morbus in the neighborhood. Like all boys. I was very fond of them, and one day I climbed a tree and began selecting some particularly juicy ones. I had hardly eaten one when, on looking down, I saw my father. There was a stern expressi on his face, and I knew what to expect when I was told to cut off a fair-sized limb and bring it to him.

This I did, slowly, to be sure, but finally I reached the ground, to find father's the birch before, but an apple limb was a novelty, and I was wondering how it would feel when I heard my mother's voice, just as a blow was about to de-scend on my shoulders. Perhaps it was due to the uncertainty or severity of my punishment that the incident impressed me, or my mother's voice at a most critical time, for when I heard it I knew that for a few seconds at least I could expect a respite. She interceded for me, and I was saved."

## TESLA'S EVERYDAY VIEWS

What the Electrician Thinks Abou Commonplace Things.

New York Sun. One night, at about 11 o'clock, I found Mr. Tesla in the cafe, seated at his usual table, looking tired and haggard. He greeted me with the kindly smile and strong grasp of the hand that are natural to him. but I saw by the pallor of his face and the dark eyes that something had gone

me a pleasant companion to-night. The fact is I was almost killed to-day.

"Yes," he continued, "I got a shock of

about three and a half million volts from

one of my machines. The spark jumped three feet through the air and struck me | thing like a general balance. Since I have, here on the right shoulder. I tell you it not turned off the current instantly it of the afore-mentioned kind, I think I may might have been the end of me. As it on my right breast, where the current ual observer. Let me first generalize and struck in, and a burned heel in one of my socks, where it left my body. Of course, the volume of current was exceedingly marriageable person has come to be appre-A great difficulty, and at the same time a delight, in talking with Tesla is the utter inability one feels to understand what he is saying, or lift one's self to the plane on which he is thinking. What ordinary person could grapple with the idea of three and a half million volts or the electric contrivances necessary to produce it? I knew perfectly well that twenty thousand volts is the potential considered absolutely fatal in the current used for execution, and yet here was a man, perhaps the greatest elec-trician of his time, calmly describing his sensations in receiving the shock of a cur-rent more than 150 times as strong. It was

plainly hopeless to attempt any under-

standing of this anomaly, so I asked about

"I should have thought the spark from such a current would jump further than three feet," I ventured. "So it would if I had wanted it to. have frequently had sparks from my highof my laboratory, say thirty or forty feet. Indeed, there is no limit to their length although you can't see them except for the first yard or so, the flash is so quick. It is just like lightning. The fact is, there would be no particular difficulty in imitatng lightning with sparks, say, a mile long, if any one chose to pay for the necessary apparatus. Yes, I am quite sure I could make a spark a mile long, and I don't know that it would cost so much, either."
I asked Mr. Tesla if he had had many accidents with electricity during all the years he has been experimenting with it. "No." he said, "I have had very few accidents. I don't suppose I average more than one in a year, and no one has ever been killed by one of my machines. I al-

ways build my apparatus so that whatever happens it cannot kill any one. The burn-ing of my laboratory two years ago was the most serious accident I ever had. No one knows what I lost by that."

He shook his head and passed his large hand across his brow in regretful reminis-"You see," he went on, "that is one the sad things in an inventor's life. many ideas go chasing through his brain that he can only seize a few of the they fly, and of these he can only find the time and strength to bring a few to per fection. And it happens many times that another inventor who has conceived the same ideas anticipates him in carrying out one of them. Ah, I tell you, that makes a fellow's heart ache. When my laboratory was burned, there was destroyed with it apparatus I had devised for liquifying air by a new method. I was on the eve of success, and in the months of delay that ensued a German scientist solved the prob-lem just as I was about to solve it, and left me only the memory of what I might have done. I was so blue and discouraged in those days that I don't believe I could have borne up but for the regular electric treatment which I administered to myself You see, electricity puts into the tired body just what it most needs-life force, nerve force. It's a great doctor, I can tell you, perhaps the greatest of all doctors."

I asked Mr. Tesla if he often fell into these periods of depression. "Perhaps not often, but now and then. Every man of artistic temperament has \*Indiana, Thurston 1. Reed 1; Iowa, Fred relapses from the great enthusiasms that Grant 2. Reed 1; Kentucky, Depew 1; buoy him up and sweep him forward. In Maine, Morton 1, Brown 2, Depew 2; Mister the main my life is very happy, happier souri. Thurston 1; Virginia, 24 for Walker; than any life I can conceive of. When I souri. Thurston 1; Virginia, 24 for Walker; than any life I can conceive of. was a student I knew what it was to sit

est emotion; but I can tell you that for many years all the allurements of to me compared with the tremendous, overmastering excitement of my life in the laboratory. I do not think there is any thrill that can go through the huma heart like that felt by the inventor as h sees some creation of his brain unfolding periment prove that through months of waiting and hoping he has been in the food, sleep; friends, love, everything. "Do you believe in marriage, Mr. Tesla for persons of artistic temperament?" "For an artist, yes; for a musician, yes; for a writer, yes; but for an inventor, no. The first three must gain inspiration from a woman's influence and be led by their love to finer achievement, but an inventor has so intense a nature with so much in of wild, passionate quality, that in giving himself to a woman he might love he

you can name many great inventions that have been made by married men." He paused a moment; and then added, with a shade of pathos in his tone: "It's a pity too, for sometimes we feel so lonely. The amount of work Mr. Tesla does in a day, does every day, is simply prodigious occasional intervals for food and sleep, and after working all day long from 8 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock at night, he often has his dinner brought to the laboratory and continues to work until 11 or 12. Twice in the last two years he has been to a theater. On very, very rare occasions when he could not avoid it, he has heeded some social call and enjoyed it, too, as he admits, although the thought of going to

a reception fills him with dismay in ad-"What do you think about sleep? Is wise for a man to deny himself and get along with a few hours' sleep a day so as to do more work? Tesla shook his head. "That is a great mistake. I am convinced. A man has just so many hours to be awake, and the fewer of these he uses up each day the more days it will take to use them up; that is the longer he will live. I believe that man might live two hundred years if h would sleep most of the time. That is why negroes often live to advanced old age, because they sleep so much. Do you know that Gladstone sleeps seventeen hours every day? That is why his faculties are still unimpaired in spite of his great age. The proper way to economize life is to sleep every moment that is not necessar or desirable that you should be awake Do I do this myself? No; but here, as in many other things, I am far from being

As a young man in his native land of bodily strength, overcoming all his comrades with little effort in wrestling bouts and feats of prowess. Even now, despite the neglect of his muscles, he is a man of remarkable stature and physical force. As the waiter was bringing some things that had been ordered I remarked the fluency with which Mr. Tesla spoke French, and asked him how many languages he

or eight; but my father was a great lin-guist; he spoke eighteen languages. Be-Chauncey M. Depew opened his eyes sides that, he was a remarkable mathe-wide when the question was put to him matician."

## **AMERICAN GIRLS ABROAD**

THEY OFTEN FIND EUROPEAN SOCI-ETY FAR FROM AGREEABLE.

Titled Husbands Frequently Prov Bad Bargains, and an American Wife Suffers Humiliation.

Berlin Letter in San Francisco Argonaut. For some time I have noticed, by a perusal of American papers, that the subject of American girls marrying foreigners is one of growing interest. Rightly so, I think. Not only from the point of view that, in the aggregate, large sums money earned in America are lost to the country, although that seems to be the chief consideration for many writers, but also because the annual loss of a number of the most desirable and highly cultured American women and their amaigamation with foreign nationalities cannot be a matter of indifference to the nation at large. my mite of information and advice as to

I must preface, however, that my views and statements cannot by any means be taken as authoritative or conclusive. There are, it seems no reliable statistics on the matter (but I am inclined to think that the number of such marriages is "I am afraid," he said, "you won't find | ica, for in the majority of cases they escape attention over there, concerning persons not of sufficient prominence to figure in the accounts of the daily press), and conditions and facts differ so much in individual cases that it is hard to strike somemade me feel dizzy. If my assistant had | cilities in becoming acquainted with cases fairly claim that my opinion will be worth was, I have to show for it a queer mark | about as much as that of another individgroup a few observations.

The American girl or young widow as ciated in Europe as much, nay, more, on the continent than in England. There are several reasons for this, one being that the average American girl is handsomer than the average European girl; another being that she-or her papa or guardian-is supposed to have, and often does have, more money than her European sister; and still another, though not so potent factor, being that the American girl is intellectually more gifted, brighter, a more interesting creature than is her European sister on an average. The above three facts have just begun to be generally known in those European circles coming here under consid eration; hence it is probable that the marrying and giving in marriage of the American girl to well connected young Euro-peans will increase, instead of decreasing, instances American girls, when

marrying Europeans, do so for two reasons, one being that they wish to spend their lives in highly cultured, more or less aristocratic and exclusive society, and the other being that they believe the life of this society in Europe to be a more enjoy-able one than would be the case in America and with an American husband, other things being equal. In this two-fold supposition the American girl is often quite wrong, rarely quite right. If she marries, for instance, into a family belonging to the privileged classes, she is regarded to the last in the light of an interloper. And this, no matter what she or her husband or even the whole family, may do to the contrary, caste spirit in Europe being too his guests. strong and too insurmountable to be overcome, even by a very "smart" American

FOREIGN CONVENTIONALITIES.

Again, where she escapes, by her European marriage, a number of peculiarly American annoyances, the exchanges them for as many, or more, peculiarly European ones. The whole life of the upper classes here is, just to mention one thing, so highly artificial and so full of the minutest care to be taken at every step, that few American-born women, even after a long training, grow accustomed to it or learn to accommodate themselves thoroughly to it all. There are, of course, exceptions-I personally know of some-but the above is the rule, even if the girl, on marrying, be still young and impressionable. Again, Europeans of both sexes, but more especially the women, do not like the independent, unceremonious ways of the American woman, and they never forgive her for exercising more freedom of speech and manner and motion than they themselves are, by the custom of a thousand years, permitted

A recent incident at one of the court balls in Dresden comes to my mind to illustrate this. The young American girl in question is the daughter of wealthy and distinguished Baltimoreans, and she, being very pretty besides and highly gifted in mind is well, found no great difficulty in obtaining an invitation to the festivity that night (court rules and etiquette being often somewhat relaxed on the continent, notabiv at the smaller courts; for the pleasure of receiving some charming little Americourse, above reproach. Of that she had out being aware of it, she transgressed that evening nearly every paragraph in the code of behavior, until she was, when sup-per time arrived, fairly tabooed and ostraaudibly, though in English, that the truffled pheasant on her plate was not as good as an American canvas-back duck, and said this just when a royal prince, nephew of the King, conversed within her hearing-broke her neck, so to speak. At any rate she was shunned by all the rest of the evening, and the King personally requested the court marshal to be a little more careful in the matter of invitations for the

All this was simply due to the fact that the girl was not used to such a highly artificial atmosphere as obtains at courts, and probably never could get used to it, her very blood, her training, her mode of thought being against it. But imagine, for the moment, that full-grown American girl of wealth and position, and corresponding bringing up, was married to a European of more or less aristocratic family. It is true that such girls often possess that flexibility adaptability of mind necessary to conform to the new surroundings, to the novel way of looking upon life and one's fellow-be ings. If she does adapt herself to these altered circumstances she ceases, and must cease, to be an American in all essential respects. She must, above all, bow down to that grand European fetish-caste spirit-and observe in all minute details hose rules of dividing and subdividing classes and species of mankind which her own forefathers, in 1776, successfully levled in the young Republic. Nearly American girls, however, are unable so completely to Europeanize themselves, and hence their life is an unbroken series of compromises between their consciences. their minds and the demands of their new

GENTLEMANLY HUSBANDS

It may be well to state here, though

that while it is true that when a European marries an American, it is, in ninetynine cases out of a hundred, primarily for the sake of a large, fat dowry, it is true probably in the same percentage that he treats his American wife well and indulgently. Among the American wives I have met in Europe married to natives I do not recollect personally a single case where the husband was brutal or where the union was an out-and-out unhappy one. On the contrary, I know or have heard of quite a number where there seemed to be happiness on both sides. An intimate friend of mine here, for instance, still cherishes the memory of his young American wife with Montenegro Tesla was famous for unusual a devotion which is as steadfast as it is deep, and that young wife, while she lived. often declared her union to be an ideal one. But she had become thoroughly Germanized within the first eighteen months of her marriage. Another young American I know of here, the wife of an officer in the etat major, takes such a pride in her husband's profession, and such an interest in it; that she knows by name or looks nearly every officer in the German army. Countess Waldersee, nee Lee, is intensely happy in her German life and very proud of her lord. The other day an American young widow, nee Budd, married a major

the German War Ministry, Herr Von Harbou, having been, as she says, so happy with her first German husband. Frau Von Rottenburg, daughter of the late American Embassador Phelps, is a happy medium-neither too German nor too American, but withal a happy wife. Countess Pappen-heim of Bavaria, who is also an American girl, told me last winter that she felt sure she could not have been happler with an American husband, and her life in Europe she likes immensely. Count Alex, Gersdorff, of the army, is the second son of the old imperial chamberlain, Count Gersdorff, who married an American, a Miss Parsons, while his elder brother married a Miss Loomis, and though he, too, married for money, the union may be quite a happy one. In this instance, as in so many in Europe, the sons are simply forced to look out for a "gold fish," the social standing of the family requiring large means, while their estates are heavily encun bered. And the American people being quite productive of "gold fishes," these high-born but penniless young men look for their game in that direction, not because they bear America any special grudge. There is one elderly American lady in Germany who has been quite a match-maker for impoverished but aristocratic young German army officers, delivering up to them a number of those self-same "gold fishes." That lady is Princess Amelia Lynar, nee Parsons, of Columbus, O., who is a widow since 1886. Her husband was a distinguished Parsons. distinguished Prussian diplomatist. Her

son is now twenty, and entered the Ger-Pardon me, therefore, if I venture to add the picture of his handsome mother. From all the individual cases I know of both here in Germany and in Austria and the Scandinavian north, I should say that marriages between natives of those countries and American girls are much more likely to be happy-or, at least, not unhappy-than with natives of Italy. Spain or France, whose estimate of women differs much more materially from the American estimate than does the German one. Howthat the number of such marriages is ever, high-spirited, self-willed American larger than is generally imagined in American girls are not advised ever to marry even a German, or Austrian, or Dane, or Swede, as they are not nearly so liable to have their way as when they marry an American. Here the wife-the well-bred, orthodox, average wife-is expected to bow down and submit to her husband, figuratively at least. She must not attempt to set up her ways of thinking above his, as he is supposed to do the thinking for her. And the law goes even further than customhowever, enjoyed somewhat exceptional fa- by law a German husband is allowed to ehastise his wife-"mildy, so as not to permanently injure her." Even the new civil code now being considered in the Reichstag has retained this provision. And divorce is difficult to obtain here, and only for a few reasons. To conclude: I deem it inadvisable, generally speaking, for American girls to marry Europeans, least of all Europeans of the Latin races. Of course, as I pointed

### PENNINGTON'S TORPEDO

out, there are numerous exceptions.

The American Flying Machine Man Now Working the Britishers.

Julian Ralph's London Letter in New York

I have to-day had an interview with Edward Joel Pennington, the scientific engineer from Racine, Wis., whose name has been of late prominently before the public in connection with the horseless carriages which are just now creating somewhat of a sensation. He is likely to come into even greater notoriety by means of the aerial torpedo, which he is on the eve of perfecting. This is an invention which he believes will altogether revolutionize the art of war.

Mr. Pennington is at the Hotel Metropole, where he has a suit of apartments given up entirely to the work he has on hand. The sitting rooms are occupied by in making drawings and tracings, and in the ante-room are models of the machinery which will be brought into requisition, and in the bedroom Mr. Pennington receives

"I have," he said, "been working out this idea for a great many years. I should like you to understand that it is neither a flying machine nor a balloon-it is simply an aerial torpedo, and will do in the atmosphere what the Whitehead torpedo will do in the water. It carries no passengers and no freight except the explosives with

which it is charged. "An ordinary man-of-war could carry several hundred of these torpedoes, and from a distance of forty or fifty miles they could let loose sufficient to destroy the whole city of New York in a few hours. The principle of the thing is this: Each vessel carries a certain quantity of dynamite which it automatically discharges over the city or fortress which we are attacking. This may be twenty or forty or even a hundred miles distant, but at present I propose to fix the limit at forty miles. Of course, the rate at which the torpedoes would travel is a matter of the regulation of the machinery, but I suggest that the pace should not exceed twelve miles an hour. You would then be able to send off your vessel before dusk, and it would ar-

rive at its destination in the dark. "The machine may be described as fishshaped. The buoyancy chamber is inflated with hydrogen gas, and then the vessel is in exactly the same condition in relation to the atmosphere as is a fish in relation to the water-it will rise or fall, go forward or remain stationary according as the propellers, which take the place of the ns, are worked. For the forward motion the propeller is at the tail, and for upward or downward motion the propellers are at the side. Both of these are worked automatically, the one by the compass and taken good care, and at first she was much admired, and she had also an irreproachable chaperon with her But her manners cury in the barometer has the same effect upon the side propellers, so that the ma-

ture of the earth. 'I do not recommend that these ma chines should be run in the teeth of a gale of wind. There is no necessity for it, because any government possessed of these vessels could choose its own time for making the attack, and could afford to wait a favorable opportunity. A slight breeze will not affect the course of the vessel." Asked whether he had made any experiments with the machine, Mr. Pennington stated that he had made a great many in the United States. "Some five or six years ago," he said, "there was much talk about my invention. At that time I had not completed the aerial torpedo. I was paying more attention then to vessels for carrying mails. The aerial torpedo is a much simpler matter.

"As to the size of the torpedoes, that would, of course, depend upon the weight they would have to carry. The quantity of hydrogen gas gives us the carrying capacity, and, as the atmosphere is not limited, there need be no restriction to the size of the machine. Of course, when they are deflated the torpedoes can be stowed in very small compass. The expense construction is not great. A machine to carry a ton of dynamite, outside the cost of the explosive, constructed in large quantities, would not cost more than £2,000 or £3,000. That, I should say, is an outside

figure. "I do not know much about war-that is not my trade-but I confess I cannot conceive how it would be possible to combat several hundred of these machines directed against a particular city in the dead of night. The expense of maintaining a standing army for a week would buy a great many aerial torpedoes. A ton of dynamite is not at all an excessive quantit for one of the torpedoes to carry, and a ton of dynamite dropped into a city would do an immense amount of damage for a considerable distance around." He has not yet offered his machine to any government, but expects soon to open

## ENGLISH SLANG.

Not That of the Slums, but of May-

English detestation of American slang has always filled as with a sense of national humiliation, and we are not without a feeling of relief when we find in American newspapers a story taken from an English magazine of reputation, a guaranty f chaste and reposeful language. The Tribune this morning prints a charming little tale, berrowed from the Sketch, en tit'ed "Five Thou"," which is Mayfair for £5,000. It relates the trials of Miss Murie Mallett, actress, and her fiance, Hon. Bob Martindale, son of the Earl of Hexham Muriel was a lovely young thing with a feminine trick of revealing "glimpses of ssamer stocking and fine Valenciennes. and Bob was a maniy Englishman who was willing to marry her as soon as she could produce the necessary "five thou" for running expenses. Still, Bob explains in nearly fashion that he would have married her in any event "If I hadn't been such a her in any event "If I hadn't been such a juggins to to blue the five thou Uncle Tom left me." Flually Muriel declares that she will raise the five thou and they "kiss passionately" and part. The earl is delighted. "We'll soon find you a wife, my boy," he shouted: "none of your rich American trash." The next development is a suit for breach of promise for £5,000 brought by

the earl to settle. "Settle be d-d," ex-postulates the truly indignant father. But for all that he does settle, and Muriel sends for all that he does settle, and Muriel sends for her lover, shakes hands with him and prattles on for a quarter of an hour "with a prodigious glow of life in her eyes." But the puzzled Bob cries out in his best court language: "Look here; stow the cackle and come to cues." So the laughing Muriel "stows her cackle and comes to cues," explaining how she had worked the old gentleman for five thou, and adding with a touch of elegant remorse: "If the earl hadn't played it so low down in the dehadn't played it so low down in the de-fense I might have chucked the game." And the delighted Bob chucks her under the chin, and so these two are married, while the old earl considerately succumbs to a stroke of apoplexy. This is a great story for a family newspaper, and we have skimmed over the plot merely to show how easy it is for an English public to be piquant and jocular without resorting to beastly American slang. We hope to see more gems of this description in the Tribune, and we trust our native story writers will learn from their British brethren how to express themselves in simple, dignified and intelligible English. the chin, and so these two are married

### STABBED BY A BURGLAR.

NELSON LAWRENCE PROBABLY FA-

TALLY INJURED.

Saw a White Man Breaking Into Store and Attempted to Arrest Him-Knife in His Lung.

This morning at 2:30 o'clock Nelson Lawrence, a colored waiter employed at Henry Beasley's restaurant, near the Yellow bridge, was seriously, perhaps fatally, stabbed by an unknown white burglar. Lawrence observed a man trying to break into Charles Medias's clothing store opposite the restaurant and slipped up on him and grabbed him. Dragging the burglar across the street he found that it was a white man, and blew his police whistle. With an oath the burglar exclaimed, "You have no right to hold me," and suddenly thrust his knife into Lawrence's back. With a scream of pain, Lawrence sank to the ground and the white man escaped. At an early hour it was not known whether Lawrence would die, and the police were searching for the white burglar. The wound appears to have been made with a slender blade like a stilletto. Lawrence says he can feel the pain in his lung immediately over his heart. At the time of going to press it was not known whether the wound would prove fatal, but as the knife has penetrated the left lung the chances are against recovery. Lawrence can give no description of

#### SUBSTITUTES FOR TOBACCO. Some Queer Inventions Recorded in the United States Patent Office.

Among the queerest inventions recorded at the Patent Office are ideas for tobacco substitutes. Apparently the whole vege-table kingdom has been ransacked for material to take the place of the herb picotian in the manufacture of cigars, plug for the wers and fuel for the pipe. There hardly a familiar herb whose leaves are no called into requisition. It is no idle tal the turnip help out the commercial supply of the weed. For the preparation of these plants and the imitative doctoring of them there are numberless ingenious processes. Many of the patented substitutes, how-ever, do not pretend to counterfelt tobacco. ever, do not pretend to counterfeit tobacco. For example, one inventor has secured exclusive rights in the idea of making cigars with fillers of pine needles. The needles are to be gathered when they are green and "full of tarry matter." A wrapper of moist tobacco leaf is put around them, and the cigar is guaranteed to burn readily. It is warranted to cure throat and lung trouble. Another patent is for cigars of synthesis and lung trouble. Another patent is for cigars of synthesis are to be cut when sunflower leaves, which are to be cut when the seed ripens. The use of a tobac wrapper in this case is allowed to person long accustomed to that weed.

A woman has secured a patent on cigar of eucalyptus leaves. She says that they, "unlike tobacco, leave a clean and pleas-ant flavor in the mouth." Also she claims priority in the notion of employing them for the pipe, for snuff, as tooth powder and with suitable fats, in the manufacture becap and candles. Another inventor proposes to use the leaves of Indian corn, pr pared like tobacco, for chewing and smoking. The stalks of the corn are to be boiled in water to a syrup, to which is to be added quassia, or capsicum, or "other bitter botanic product." The leaves having been dried in the sun are to be dipped in this syrup before making them into cigars

A thoughtful individual has de preparation that is guaranteed to destro the appetite for tobacco in thirty days. I is composed of gum resin, beeswax, white wax, poplar bark, Virginia smakeroot and cayenne pepper. Another substitute warranted to aliay the craving is a mixture ginseng and tarred rope. All of these ingredients are to be dried, powdered and mixed in certain proportions. A patent has been granted for a plug tobacco consisting of gentian root prickly ash bark, sasaaof gentian reot, prickly ash bark, sassa fras bark and extract of licorice. Another patent is for a method by which the smoker is enabled to acquire a mile able chaperon with her. But her manners | the rear, and the rise or fall of the mer- jag with each cigar he consumes. The ing of one gallon of rum, one gallon of alcohol, a quarter of a pound of oil of ap-ple, hair a pound of Tonka beau, half a pound of valerian root and a quarter of a pint of laudanum. This is to be put in a stone jug and kept tightly corked for month. It will then be ready for un While the cigars are being packed in bux-es, the end to be lighted of each one is dipped in the liquor. It is expected that nobody who gets used to cigars prepar in this will be satisfied with any other thereafter. Such a liquor is known in the trade as a "sauce." All tobaccos are treated with "sauces" before being made up into their commercial forms. By this means they are flavored in various ways, so as to adapt them to the tastes of con-

Mucilaginous substances in small quanti ties are added to cigarette tobacco so that the particles may hold together and not fall out of the paper wrapper. Some pipe tobaccos are heavily charged with perfume by treating them with essential oils of verbena, citronelle, bergamot, cassia, musk and catechu. It is not true that cigarettes are commonly charged opium and other injurious drugs. ever, they are flavored with essences of various plants, such as vanilla, stram um, coffee, valerian and tea. Occasionally a few leaves are mixed with the tol Among the flavors most used are the lemon, the orange, geranium, sassafras thyme, anise, mint and cinnamon. Hone, and maple sugar are utilized for sweet-ening. A decoction of hay is sometimes applied to smoking tobacco. The basis of a "sauce" is nearly always

Some spirituous liquor, usually rum. Sometimes wine is used. Glycerine is a common ingredient. More or less moiasses enters into the composition of much plug tobacco. The rum preserves the tobacco and adds to the flavor of the plug. The plug trade for the United States navy is large, and it is required by the govern-ment that the tobacco furnished in this shape for the use of its sallors shall contain no foreign substance except a limited percentage of licorice. Saitpetre is sometimes added to smoking tobacco to make it burn better. The tobacco leaves are dipped into the "sauce" or else sprinkied with it.

Several patents have been obtained for methods of spetting tobacco leaves artificially. In a certain district of Sumatra which produces an exceptionally fine tobacco for wrappers, the leaves of the plants are commonly speckled in a curious way. One amusing theory advanced to account for this phenomenon is that the dewdrops on the leaves form small lenses which concentrate the sun's rays and burn the vegetable tissue. The fact is, however, that the spots are due to the work of a species of fungus that attacks the growing tobacco. The spots in question have come to be regarded as a sort of trade mark of the tobacco yielded by the district referred to, and, owing to the demand for speckled cigars, the price of this obacco has risen enormously. So manuacturers and growers in this country have been engaged recently in devising pros for counterfeiting the Sumatra This is accomplished by sprinkling the leaves, either on the growing plants of after they are dried, with various alkasuch imitative methods certain inger farmers in Connecticut expect to add per cent. to the selling value of their to-

Taylor Gas Burner, Gaslogs. Jno. M. Lath